UNANIMOUS ACTION IN COUNCIL Wherens the State council of know nothings at its recent session in Norwich, in the grossest violation of its constitution and laws, by which it professes to be governed, and contrary to every decision founded upon evidence and justice, did revoke the charter of this council on the representation of the presidents of two other councils in this town-Nos. 105 and 108 - that a majority of its members voted at the spring election in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences, without fear or favor of any man: Therefore,

Resolved, That we can regard the action of the State council, in thus revoking our charter without even notifying us of such intention, in no other light than that of a base and tyrannical usurpation of power, oppressive alike to us and every subordinate

Resolved, That this action has fully opened our eyes to the manifest determination of the order to crush out both freedom of speech and action on the part of its members; to utterly disregard its assurances and obligations, professedly made in good faith, whenever it shall best suit its secret, dark, and unhallowed purposes; and henceforth to regard no other law than that of passionate impulse and arbitrary prescription, which has ever been the last resort of those powers only that have attempted to shield the most gigantic wrongs under the dangerous plea of necessity and absolute authority.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the time has arrived for the alarm to be sounded in the ears of the people of Connecticut, and to inform them of a se cret order in their midst which is striking a blow in the dark against our institutions of civil and religious liberty, and which, if suffered to go on, will soon destroy all we prize most dear in religion, politics

and morals. Resolved, That we feel that we should prove false to our obligations to God and our country if we were to keep silent at such a time as this, and that' we hereby set forth to the people, the following exposition of the order, and the objections which arise in our minds to the principles of its organization and

On our admission to this order we had given to us the solemn pledge and assurance that no obligations would be imposed upon us which would conflict with those we had already taken, and owed to God, our country, and our families. For the sole reason that we acted as we were bound to do under the constitution of the State, and that we honestly complied with our sacred obligations as electors, we were ejected from the order, anathematized as unworthy of respect, undeserving of any confidence or trust in any business transaction, and as deserving only the scorn and reproach of all good men. We were subjected to the most fearful denunciations because we would not surrender up to this most accursed of all despotisms our freedom of citizenship, and degrade ourselves down to the ignominious ser-

vitude of wearing a mastiff's collar. In view of such things, what honest man would contend that any obligations which might be imposed by the order are in the least binding or entitled to a moment's respect? Who would not go rather one step further, and say that man is guilty of perjury in the highest degree who would act with the order against his own honest convictions?

We believe if the parent for such a cause disowns the offspring, the obligation to keep the secrets of evch a parent is forever absolved, and the light of day should be permitted to penetrate into the dark recesses of this institution, so worthless, and at the same time so dangerous and destructive to the genius of American institutions. It is arrayed in warfare against the whole machinery of a republican

It has enticed the people from their homes in the still hours of darkness, and at its numerous places of meeting bound them to its foul and fearful purposes by administering the most horrid oaths, with one hand resting on the Bible, and the other raised toward Heaven to yield themselves unreservedly to the control of this secret power, and even to deny to their families and the world that they hold connexion with the order. No person is permitted to hold an opinion which has not the sanction of the selfconstituted mouth-pieces of the party. Within this temple of superstition Sir Oracle reigns supreme. The devotee who worships at its shrine its completely unmanned. He no longer feels nor acts his former sell. In secret he steals away like a conspirator to the place where the most inveterate hatred is engendered against the descendants and countrymen of those brave men whose heroic valor assisted in achieving the liberties which we now enjoy. In the same manner, and often at the hour of midnight, he gropes his way back to his family again to repeat the hundred-times told lie of no connexion with this order. So much falsehood in the family circle, where the utmost confidence, truthfulness, and harmony should exist, has a direct tendency to produce suspicion and mistrust on the part of wives and mothers towards their husbands and sons; hence we find in every town where a council exists the female portion of the community are speaking out boldly their moral indignation against an order whose influence is so manifestly baneful upon all who are connected with it, whether nearly or remo elv.

He who does not here behold the sure workings of demoralization and ruin must indeed be a poor

But all these are evils of small magnitude and consideration when compared with some other gigantic wrongs with which it labors to curse our land. The scattering of a few pieces of red paper of a peculiar shape obliges every "brother" to arm himself with bowie knife and revolver or other deadly weapons, and follow the beck of their leader even to the shedding of blood. The Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and other fearful and bloody know nothing riots, are but the legitimate works of the order, and but the beginning of such scenes as were enacted on the soil of France under red republican rule. Those who control and manage the affairs of this

corrupt concern are in it for the spoils of office! and no means, however desperate, are left untried to compass this end.

The order is engaged in a cursade against religion, it revives the old spirit of persecution for opinion's sake, and of course rallies around its standard thousands who are always found more willing to fight against Catholicism than to practice their own profession. Odious religious tests which have been successfully reasoned down and removed from the statute of ou- State are speedly dragged from their loathsome tomb and quickened into life. No Catholic is to be tolerated, no matter how sincerely he may revere his Maker; he is to hold no office in the gift of the people, have no part in the government nor interest in any of its concerns, while the atheist, deist, debauchec, infidel, Mormon, or buddist, is re-

cognised as a good and worthy brother.

They have fearful apprehensions that the Catholic church will soon overrun and possess the country, to the ruin alike of republicanism and religion-and all this, too, when that church is in the most rapid decline in the old country, and while it is only continuing in its fold a moiety of those who reach our shores strong in their attachment to its cause! nese apprenensions, then, are entirely unfounded in fact and opposed to common sense. It is only a trick of crafty political managers to bring to their aid the religious element of their country, while it is generating dissentions, sectarian animosities, and the rankest intolerance.

History and experience alike teach that no people were ever persecuted for opinion's soke without coming out in the end vastly increased in numerical strength and public favor. It is a saying, both old and true in all ages, "the blood of the martyr is the seed of the church." No form of religion has been put down by perescution of its professors.

This order swears its members never to vote for a foreign-born citizen to fill an office in the gift of the people. Thus, birth-place, rather than virtue and intelligence, is made a qualification for places of trust and responsibility! What an absurdity is here!—
The know-nothing principles and practice would elevate a Benedict Arnold to the Presidency, and at the same time proscribe such men as Lafayette, Ham-

ment? We have too much confidence in their intelligence and honor to believe they will long submit to this great wrong. We feel confident that there are at this time thousands in the order who are similarly situated to ourselves, and who already see that its influence is for evil, and only evil, uponevery interest of our country. We know of many in other parts of the State who feel with as in this matter, and who are resolved to come out and wash their hands of this foul and disgraceful business.

The foregoing is a brief statement of facts; no argument is needed to add to its force or develop more learly the character of an organization which, while t ostracises all those born in a foreign land, draws. into its toils thousands of honest and unsuspecting Americans, and then attempts to reduce them to a condition of servitude, strip them of their individuality, degrade them to the position of mere machines, and compel them at the bidding of their masters to disobey the dictates of their consciences, surrender their own thoughts into the keeping of others, and violate their oaths of allegiance to the State of which they are citizens.

Others may choose to submit to such atrocious despotism, but as for ourselves we denounce it as contrary to the genius of our institutions, at war with freedom of thought, and deserving the open denunciation of every true American.

Resolved, That the officers and members of this council affix their names to the above. Resolved. That the papers in this State opposed to

this organization are hereby requested to publish the foregoing. DANIEL S. SWAN, Marshal.

CHARLES A. TIFFANY, Instructor. John Sterling, E. B. Warner, J. J. Champlin, Lodowick Bill, Chas. E. Smith, L. H. Maynard, Charles Stark, H. B. L. Reynolds, Abner S. Ely, Hewlett K. Ander-Oliver Chapel, E. J. Warner, E. S. Lay, [son, S. B. Wood, Stephen Sterling, D. A. Martin, John Chapel, David Quinly, F. C. Smith, Ira Chapel, H. C. Piersons, T. J. Warner, H. L. Huntly Geo. Daniels, R. N. Dennison, C. A. Howard, Alfred Lester, Noah Harding, E. Strong, Wm. B. Fosdick. Samuel Danliels, E. E. Bump, C. M. Beckwith, Geo. A. Tiffany, David Warner, F. F Huntly, Chas. E. Tiffany, John W. Bill, James A. Bill, Gideon Rogers, Eisha Miller, Ira Z. Congdon, H. B. Daniels, E. N. Lester, E. J. Beckwith, A. S. Lee, Fred. Fosdick, Chas. E. Peck, Joel Clark, C. D. Sluman, Jos. W. Rogers, Elisha S. Peck, John A. Peck, W. W. J. Warren, David B. Date, Reuben Lord, P. B. Sampson, J. Congdon, B. B. Huntly, John G. Hughes, H. B. Sisson, L. Spencer, E. M. Caulkins, Clement Fosdick, Daniel Daniels, C. O. Cone,

SHORT-HORNED OR DURHAM CATTLE.-The short horned Durham, or more properly the "improved short-horn," it is now unquestionably established, is the most profitable breed of cattle for meat or milk extant, provided they are furnished with a sufficiency of healthful and nutritious food, and are judiciously bred. The reasons for this are obvious enough, as no animal arrives so easily at maturity, few supply meat superior in quality, and none give a greater abundance of milk, than it does, when properly crossed with other breeds. It has someme been urged, however, that short-horned cows are liable to obesity, patchiness, or a defective state of the adipose tissue, plethorn, scrofula, and their consequents-chronic or acute pleurisy and pneumonia, phthisis, and other pulmonary complaints, milk fever, &c., &c. The majority of these diseases, it is true, is unfortunately the case, and ne doubt in many instances, they are hereditary. But, admitting such to be the fact, it by no means follows that the short-herns are more subject to the above named complaints than the Herefords and Devons. nor even so much so; for the fact of earlier maturity being in favor of the former, proves the greatest degree of health, while experience corroborates more forcibly this conclusion. It has also occasionally been asserted that, in another particular, the shorthorns are deficient; that is, they are considered to be but indifferent milkers. This objection can readily be overcome by crossing the best imported short. horned breeds with our ordinary cows, by means of which good milkers can generally be insured.

The merit of laying the foundation of this breed

has been conceded to Charles Colling, of Ketton, near Darlington, in England; but that improved short-horns existed long before his day cannot be doubted, as the spirit of improvement in the breeders of the old short-horn commenced in the valley of the Tees as early as the year 1750, which resulted in the improved modern breed. These efforts, begun by Sir William Quintin, and carried on by Mr. Milbank, of Birmingham, and nearly perfected by Colling, whose principal success appears to have been in the formation of a proper conception of what this breed should be, both as to handle and symmetry, as well as the careful selection of such from a comparatively degenerate race, and judiciously breeding from them afterwards. The original "Teeswater," together with the still coarser breed known in the East Riding of Yorkshire as the "Holderness," especially the latter, was "a large ungainly animal, generally deficient in his fore quarters, with strong shoulders, slow and unprofitable to feed, as well as being but a middling beast for the butcher. The meat was coars to the palate and uninviting to the eye." There was thus plenty of room, if not encouragement, for producing something better; and the task was undertaken and entered into with as much spirit as discrimination by Charles Colling, conjointly with Robert his brother. The success of these gentlemen was, from the first, considerable.-They produced, by judicious selections and crossings, the celebrated bull "Hubback," from which are descended the best short-hours of our day. His origin, as well as pedigree, is, of course, somewhat difficult to trace. The most authe tic record of this buil we find in the following extract of a letter from John Hunter, jr., of Hurworth, near Darlington, coupled with his full pedigree, dated July 6, 1822, as given by Mr. George Coates, who was a contemporary of the brothers Colling: "I remember the cow which my father bred that was the dam of Hubback; there was no idea that she had any mixed or Kyloe blood in her. Much has been lately said that she was descended from a Kyloe, but I have no reason to believe, nor do I believe, that she had any mixture of Kyloe blood in her."

Breeding Domestic Animals.—From a paper prepared on this subject by D. J. Browne, Esq., the Head of the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office, the following extract is taken:

"The system of 'crossing' is founded on a principle just as secure, as regards care in selection, as that adopted by Bakewell in breeding in-and-in; for it is well known that certain diseases are hereditary, and so is color, none which can be changed or got rid of except by crossing. This system, therefore, requires great care in selection, as well as in management. The tendency of 'like begetting like' is forcibly illustrated in the results of crossing various breeds of cattle, such as Devous with Herefords. both the color and form of the parent animals being thereby modified or changed. A cross is comparatively the operation of a moment, and its end once attained, the breeder's object is not to repeat, but maintain it.

"As a general rule, domestic animals of all kinds which have been produced by crossing are the most profitable, both for meat and milk. But in all cases where a cross is attempted, with the object of improving a breed, be sure to have pure blood on one side. Before attending much to the subject some persons fancy that crossings and intermixtures may be infinitely multiplied, continued, and restricted only by the algebraic law of permutation and combination; and such is the current opinion among many who are accustomed to see the divers colors and appearance of animals bred promiscuously on the same neighborhood or farm. But the observant breeder knows that such is not the case; for nothing is more difficult than to establish a permanent intermediate race, even between two nearly allied varieties. After a few generations the character reverts to that of one or other of the parents; the pe-e culiarities of an old type re appear, and the new cross, on which the fancier was beginning to glorify ilten, Montgomery, Gates, Steuben, DeKalb, Moultrie, St. Clair, Morris, and a host of noble and gallant men who freely spent their freesure, and shed their blood in our glorious struggle for liberty. And are the people of Connecticut prepared to adopt such principles as these—principles which are at war with the maskinery of the American govern-

INSTUCTIONS TO COMMODORE McCAULEY. In consequence of the many idle speculations and perversions, says the Washington Union, which have appeared in certain journals as to the character of the instructions given by the Navy Department to Commedere McCauley upon sending our gun squadron to cruise in the waters adjacent to Cuba, we have applied to Secretary Debbin, and obtained for publication a copy of those instructions, which appears below. It has already been announced that the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs has recently announced in the Spanish Cortes that the officer who arrested the course of the El Dorado on the high seas, and subjected her to visitation, was not justi-fied by his instructions in so doing, and that Captain General Concha has issued his proclamation, announcing that the decree subjecting the island to a state of siege has been repealed. It will be seen that the instructions to Commodore McCauley are explicit, firm, and decided, whilst they manifest a proper regard for the maintenance of pacific relations with Spain. They remove all room for doubt as to the wisdom and decision which have marked the policy of the administration in regard to the late aggressions perpetrated by Spanish officials, showing, as they cleary do, that the rights of our citizens and the honor of our nation cannot be infringed with impunity .-That the presence of Commodore McCauley in the gulf, with instructions so distinct and emphatic, has exerted a happy influence in preserving peaceful relations with Spain, admits of no further doubt. But the instructions are so full and direct to the points in issue that further comment is unnecessary. They are as follows:

UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 10, 1855. Six:-The department has determined to assign you to special duty, and place you temporarily in

command of the home squadron. Reposing confidence in your prudence, experience, and patriotism, I have selected you for the discharge of certain duties, always delicate and responsible, the proper execution of which may involve questions of national honor and peace.

Recent events in Cuba, and on the high seas in the vicinity of that island, are of a character calculated not merely to attract attention and excite the solicitude of this government, but to call for constant vigilance on your part, in order that the rights of our countrymen and the interests of our commerce may be neither wantonly assailed nor carelessly disregarded. It is hardly necessary that I should undertake to recite with particularity all the circumstances which are worthy of your consideration, but I deem it proper to call your attention to the conduct of the commander of the Spanish frigate Ferrolana in firing at the United States mail steamer "El Dorado," and subjecting that vessel to delay, visitation, and search about eight miles from Cape San Antonio-an occurrence which, if approved by the Spanish authorities, is likely to disturb the friendly relations between the two governments, and a course of proceeding which, if persisted in, cannot out provoke collision.

I need not remind you, Commodore, that the right of visitation or search of our vessels on the high seas is one the existence of which the United States have steadily refused to recognize, and the exercise of which they will with equal firmness ever

refuse to tolerate. The President instructs me to say to you that if any officer in command of a ship-of-war be present tioned is perpetrated on a vessel rightfully bearing our flag, he will promptly interpose, relieve the arrested American ship, prevent the exercise of the assumed right of visitation or search, and repel the interference by force. The President is not unmindful of the present disturbed condition of Cuba.. But, whatever weight may be attached to these considerations, the excited apprenensions of the authorities of that island, arising, it is believed, out of the condition of its internal affairs, and not from any movement in this country in violation of our neutrality laws, can work no suspension of national law, nor reconcile a submission to the viclation of any right resulting from the law of nations or treaty stipulations. The United States seek no collision with Spain. The officers of our navy are desired and expected scrupulously to observe the law of nations and uniformly to extend all courtesy and respect to the flags of other powers. But these rules do not require consent for a moment to the deliberate violation of principles held sacred by the United States, and without the observance of which peace, however desirable, cannot be maintained.

The conduct of the authorities of Cuba in overhauling and searching our vessels cannot rest on the ground of territorial jurisdiction, and this government denies the existence of any state of facts to warrant the exercise of belligerent rights. Your instructions are confined to cases arising on the high sens, because, as at present advised, the offensive acts which have been committed are of that character. Other offensive acts, however, undoubtedly might occur within the proper territorial jurisdiction of Cuba, to which this government could not and would not submit for a moment. Should such a case arise, you will immediately report the facts to this department, and await further instructions, unless your prompt interposition should become necessary for the preservation of the lives and property of the citizens of the United States.

Accompanying this despatch you will-receive copy of the recent letter of Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, to Mr. Cueto, the Spanish minister at Washington, to which your attention is specially invited, as setting forth with distinctness and force the views entertained by the President on this subject.

The vessels constituting the home squadron, under your command, for the present, are the San Jacinto, Captain Stribling; the Jamestown, Captai-Crabbe; the Falmouth, Commander Shaw; the Princeton, Commander Eagle, and the Fulton, Lieutenant Commanding Mitchell; to which other vessels will be added at the earliest practicable moment.

The Jamestown, Captain Crabbe, having been originally assigned as the flag-ship of the African squadron, is designed, only temporarily, to form a part of the home squadron, and is probably now on her way to Key West, at which point, after touching at Havans, she will await your instructions. I enclose you a copy of my instructions to Captain

The department desires you to proceed immediately to Philadelphia, where the steam-frigate San Jacinto is now lying, and designed as the flag-ship of the home squadron, and, after hoisting your broad pendant on board of that vessel, you will direct your course first to Havana, at which place you will seek an interview with our acting consul, procure from him all the information bearing upon the duties of the home squadron, and then regulate your cruising, and the movements of the ships under your command, with a view to the protection of the rights and interests of your country.

I deem it unnecessary, Commodore, to multiply suggestions to one of your long experience and excellent judgment, or to enlarge upon the importance of doing everything in your power to preserve discipline and to promote a cheerful and contented spirit among the officers and men under your command. You will avail yourself of every opportunity to keep the department advised of your movements and the condition of affairs within the limits of your

Wishing you an agreeable and successful cruise I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't, J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy.

Com. CHAS. S. McCAULEY, Appointed to command Home Squadron, Washington, D. C.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.-We find the following brief, pointed letter in the Montgomery (Alabama) Mail. It breathes the right spirit and illustrates the true principles of every genuine democrat in the coun-

MONTGOMERY, (Ala.,) June 12, 1855. Sin: I had the honor to receive the appointment of commissioner of deeds, &c., for the State of Massachusetts from your predecessor. Since my oppointment certain legislative enactments have passed the logislature of Massachusetts which I deem contrary to the constitution and laws of our country. I therefore reture to you my commission, not wishing to hold an appointment from a State that does not recognise the constitution and laws of our coun-

Very respectfully. THOMAS HARRISON.

From the Petersburg Express, June 28. SUICIDE OF F. C. STAINBACK. Of the many sad occurrences which fall under the ournalist's notice, perhaps the article we are called upon to publish to day is one of the most grievous, when we look upon the cause as the self-destruction of a man in the prime of life, in health and vigor of body, and seeming'y ordinary power of mind. When we contemplate the act of determined suicide of such a man, by which he leaves in deep distress a family of six children, young, beautiful and good, and an affectionate wife, and leaves to a queer world a licence to comment upon his self-destroying act in every form the world's mind will so strangely imagine. When we consider all these things, we repeat

that we and the community generally of this city,

were pained and grieved to hear yesterday, as the

first news of the day, the awful suicide of FRANCIS CHARLES STAINBACK. Perhaps no man in this city was better known than the above. In probity, honorable transactions, and business dealings he was equaled by few, and as a shrewd calculator regarding the changes and uncertainties in the commercial world, and as a man who well knew how to foresee and profit in business dealings by the state of various markets, he could not perhaps be equaled by another man in this city. His age was about 45; he was of a quick temperament, fond of excitement sure in his calculations, and his deductions on all matters evinced an uncommon power of mentally weighing the scale of chances so as to make his opinion almost generally one worthy of claiming attention. In a word, he was one of those men who love to have their hands full of affairs so as to keep them in constant excitement.

THE DAY PREVIOUS TO EIS SUICIDE. During a portion of Tuesday, he was in town at business in his capacity of Flour Inspector, both at his store on Belingbrook street and in other parts of the city. He saw a number of persons on business matters but seemed rather to prefer being alone, and while talking to others on business transactions, a prior object of greater mental interest seemed to be working in his mind. He appeared less excited and interested on general affairs than usual, and looked as if he had some hard mental problem to solve, to the labor of which he desired to be left alone. On that day he saw Mr. F. Pace and told him the store he had been preparing on Oid street was a great deal of trouble to him. He also wished to know if the doors and windows could not be replaced as formerly. To other persons his discourse was abrupt, he would make a quick remark and then walk up and down as if in deep thought,

In the afternoon he went home to his residence on the hill side in Blandford. Some of his children were at home, and his wife was absent in the country, but expected back daily. He gave some orders to his servants relative to house-keeping affairs, seemed to look with anxiety for the cars from City Point, and to those who saw him he appeared calmer than usual, as if he had made up his mind for some object and resolved not to allow anything to turn his main attention away from it. A person called to see him, and he sent a message that he could attend to ne further business that day. He also sent to a neighbor's for one of his little daughters, and took in his arms and hugged her with an unusual degree of affection. He gave her a piece of money to amuse her. He told the servant he did not need any dinner, and would not have anything till his Wife came.

ACTIONS JUST BEFORE COMMITTING SCICIDE. In the evening he was in his room very busy wri ting letters at a small writing table, and remained so employed till late in the night. The members of the family present retired about the usual hour, about 10 o'clock, and soon no lights could be seen anywhere around except in the bed-room of the deceased. Having written a number of letters, he took off his coat, vest and boots, and as if to think whether there were any other points he had to make note about, he threw himself carelesly upon his bed as if to think and not to sleep or rest.

Having arranged all as he thought for the regula tion of matters after his death, he took two small single barrel pocket pistols, a four bladed knife and a razer, and descended into the cellar by a stair case from the dining room. Here he divested himself of s pantaloons and laid them by behind a box partly filled with bran. He next got into this bran box, and must have used the penknife partly for wounding himself, as it was cast aside clotted with blood as were also the two pistols neither of which had been dischared. He grasped the razor and the first wound inflicted upon himself was a circular cut of about four or five inches in the abcomen from which the intestines protruded and fell on the bran in the box. Finding that this would not terminate his existence speedily, he applied the razor to his throat, and made a most fearful gash nearly from ear to ear, by which death was caused almost instantaneously.

DISCOVERY AND APPEARANCE OF THE BODY. By early dawn yesterday morning a female servant came to the cellar to get some bran for the cow, and stooping down to get some she saw the body of her master. She ran away terrified and screaming My God! Massa Charles is dead!" proceeded to alarm the neighborhood. A number of persons came and saw that the body was cold in death and had been so for a few hours; it was left in that state till a jury should be summoned. At 10 o'clock Coroner J. Davidson and the jurors examined and recognized the body. It lay in the bran box on its right side with limbs and arms bent up rigid in death. The left hand was firmly clinched, while the right hand held the razor in a manner to give the holder great power over the blade. The right side of the body was all covered with clotted blood, and a portion of the bowels lay near the body. The whole aspect showed that the suicide had been perpetrated with much pain and a resolution not to be oaulked.

On the bady were a pair of drawers, stockings shirt and inside shirt, and round the waist was tied a black silk neckerchief, which, upon being loosed disclosed three scaled letters carefully directed, one to L. E. Stainback, his son, one to R. G. Alfriend, Esq., and one to Francis Pace, Esq.

Eleven jurors, with Mr. C. T. Scott as foreman were summoned by Officer Peterson, and no testimony could be adduced other than such facts as al ready stated above. The letter to the son was opened and was merely one giving him good advice for leading a moral and honorable life in the world. Mr. R. G. Alfriend opened the one addressed to him. and informed the jury that it was solely of a business nature, and made no allusion as to why the deceased had committed suicide. The letter to Mr. F. Pace was written as if by a

thick quill, and in the cover were two small notes relative to business transactions between them -The outside letter was read to the jury, and may yet be published. It was well couched in friendly terms, requesting Mr. Pace to see to the welfare and advising of deceased's son. It also stated that many persons might think he, (deceased,) had lost by gambring, and called God to witness that such was not the case, and that for a number of years back he had lost nothing by cards or betting. It also recommended an honest, upright business, and that if a young man went into business with \$100 capital he should not involve himself in debt, &c., beyond that amount; and the same way if with \$1000, &c.

The letter also spoke against the practice of bet ting, however sure a party might be of winning, as let the sum won by betting be any possible amount, one tenth of such gained by bu be for more advantageous and go better. In this letter was pasted a printed advertisement of Fox, the great clothier, in New York, which shows how he began business poor and was now by industry a wealthy man. And it also stated that the very name of being addicted to betting injured a man's reputation for business. The letter in no way alluded to the suicide, but its tenor gave all to understand that the writer penned it firmly resolved never again to see the party to whom it was addressed.

The enquiry having closed the jurors brought in a verdict that the decessed, Francis Charles Stainback, had come to his death by "Suicide,"

There were a number of friends and acquaintances of deceased present at the inquest, and after the jurors had seen the body, it was duly prepared for inter ment (which will possibly take place this day.) It seems that on the day before the suicide he wrote other letters to friends and other parties.

NUTRIMENT OF ONIONS .- Porfessor Johnson gives his opinion in favor of onions as a very nutritious vegetable, and for laboring men with strong digestive powers quite healthy. It is not merely as a relish that onions are used so largely by many people, but because they give strength as well as a satisfaction of appetite. Professor Johnson ranks emions in point To his Excellency the Governor of Mass: chusetts. | of nutriment with peas.

From the Columbia Carolinian. DOCUMENTARY HISTORY.

We are permitted to publish the following interesting letter, which we lately received from President Swain, of the University of North Carolina. In a recent interview with this distinguished gentleman, who is engaged in the kindred pursuit of Documentary History in our sister State, he very kindly promised to aid us in our labors. We trust our States will be materially benefited, and would be much pleased if the legislature would follow the worthy example of the North State, in appointing an agent to collect and arrange such material. We are pleased to find an interest in our collection, and to acknowledge the receipt of valuable papers from several parts of the State, the due acknowledgment of which will be made in the proper place. Such of our friends as intend to send us others, will oblige us by doing so at once, as we are about going to press. Documents relating to the period from 1764 to 1780, will be included in the proposed volume, and it is probable that a third will immediately fol-

CHAPEL HILL, JONE 18. DEAR SIR: - I have availed myself of my carliest leisu'e, since my return from New York, to look into your Documentary History of the Revolution in South Carolina, and am much pleased with it .-These letters, daguerreotypes of the times which tried men's souls,' present history in its most authen tic, and not unfrequently in its most attractive form. Some of them are important to the historian of the Union, and many of them are as interesting to the people of North as of South Corolina.

I will be glad to hear of the early completion of our work, and am particuly anxious to see the details of the Snow-Camp campaign, and General Williamson's account of the expedition against the Cherokees in 1776. General Rutherf rd, at the head f 2,500 militia from this State, co-operated with Williamson in the expedition against the Cherokees. We were fully represented in the Snow-Camp campaign, and subsequently, indeed, in all your principal Revolutionary battle-fields.

In connection with your book, I have spent a few hours in turning over the leaves of Gov. Caswell's Letter Books, two folios of 640 and 350 pages, which are at present in my posession, by the courtesy of our Governor. Gov. Caswell was called to the Executive chair on the 18th of December, 1776, and remained in office until about the begining of May, 1780. These volumes contain numerous letters from Governor Rutledge, Henry Laurens, President of the Continental Congress, Rawlins, Lownds, Generils Ash, Howe and Lillington, which will serve quite as effectually to illustrate your annals as ours.

To one incident I beg leave to call your attention, On the 20th September, 1778, Cornelius Harnett, one of our delegates to Congress, writes to Gov. Caswell as follows: " The South Carolina and Georria delegates are so incensed against Gen. Robert Howe, that he is directed immediately to join Gen. Washington at headquarters, and Gen. Lincoln is to command in the Southern department. This gentleman is a valuable and experienced officer-he is ordered to regair immediately to Charleston."

" By the resolve of Congress, enclosed to you by his Excellency the President, you will find it is the desire of South-Carolina that you should take the command of the North-Carolina troops with the rank and pay of a Major General in the Continental service."

On the 29th September John Penn writes; "The high opinion entertained of your Excellency here, and the very great desire that the delegates of that State (South-Carolina) had, that you would accept the command, was the reason of the resolve relative to you; but in this you will, no doubt, consider the interest of North Carolina, and the propriety of being absent from your government.' Governor Caswell, it seems, declined the com-

mand at that time, and called John Ashe as Major General, Bryan, Butler, Lillington and Rutherford, as Brigadiers, into service. In 1780, immediately upon the expiration of his gubernatorial term, he went to the head of our troops, with the rank and promised pay of a Continental Major General, and served as such under General Gates in the disastrous

To return to Howe-on the 24th November, Harnett again writes to Caswell, complaining in general terms, that Howe's recall had been produced by small and unworthy motives, personal and perhaps feminine intrigues, and that although Congress had yielded to these influences, his abilities were admitted, and a fair opportunity would in due time be af-

The late A. M. Hooper, Esq., in a biographical sketch, recently published in the University Magazine, intimates that the pride of the two States was touched by the election of a North Carolinan to the command of the Southern Department, when these States and not his own were the theatre of war; and that Howe, from the beginning to the close of his career, was never cordially sustained by either

It seems that on the 13th of August, 1778, there was a hostile meeting at Cannonsburg, in your State, between Howe and General Christopher Gadsden; the latter having refused to retract injurious redections upon the conduct of the former. Barnard Bee was the second of Gadsden, and General Charles Pinckney of Howe. Howe's ball grazed Gadsden's car, the former was untouched, and they subsequently became warm friends. The celebrated Major Andre made this duel the subject of a satirical poem of eighteen stanzas, which is preserved in Johnson's Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution, pp. 204, 5, 6. Harnett had the best possible reasons for sustain-

ing and cherishing the reputation of liowe. The latter was not merely a gollant soldier, but a polished gentleman of rare attainments. He is understood to have been a scion of the noble stock that bears his name, and to have enjoyed extensive intercourse with good society at home and abroad. This may have been one reason for the extraordinary attention which he received at the hands of Sir Henry Clinton. The proclamation of the latter, issued on board the Pallas, in Cape Fear river, in the province of North Carolina," on the 5th May, 1776, offered free pardon to all such as should lay down their arms, and submit to the laws, "excepting only from the benefit of such pardon, Carnelius Harnett and Robert Howe." On the following Sunday, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, 900 troops, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, landed in the county of Brunswick, and ravaged Howe's plantation. These incidents, and his brilliant services in the defence of North, were sufficient inducements to the Continental Congress to place him at the head of our forces in the Southern Department. Can you supply me with satisfactory proof of the real causes which produced his recall?

The General Assembly of this State, at the last session authorized the Governor to appoint an agent to collect documentary information, in relation to the history of North Carolina, with authority in his discretion to visit the mother country for this purpose. I have, at the request of Gov. Bragg, given some attention to our domestic sources, and have succeeded in securing some interesting papers. The original Letter Book of Gov. Tryon, contain-

ing his official correspondence from October, 1764, to December, 1771; and the minutes of the Council from April, 1765, to June, 1771, presenting his views Miss A. E. Woodson. Rates of tuition per sess on of five of the commotions produced by the passage of the months, as follows:

Stamp Act, and the details of the war with the Reg-Stamp Act, and the details of the war with the Regulators. A folio of 600 pages is in the hands of the copyist at Cambridge, under the generous supervision of Jared Sparks, LL. D. Your forthcoming volumes promise to obviate the

necessity of much research among your public archives. In the Charleston Library, nevertheless, and especially in the files of revolutionary newspapers preserved there, which my friend Dr. Joseph Johnson has already examined for me, with good results, hope to find interesting materials for history, which do not come within the range of your collections. Can you direct my attention to other depositories within your State of like promise?

lections of the Historical Society of Georgia, at Savannah, which I suppose contain rich treasures of information, not merely in relation to Georgia, but the entire South. Yours, very respectfully, D. L. SWAIN.

I hope in due time to be able to examine the col-

R. W. GIBBES, M. D.

President Sparks, the biographer of Washington, having been written to as to the genuineness of the phrase so often attributed to the Chief-" Put none but Americans on guard to-night "-replies that he has never met with any such expression in Washjngton's writings.

MILL RROOK FOR SALE. THIS DELIGHT FUL place of residence so long and so widely known is now offered for sale. As a country residence there is no is now offered for sale. As a country residence there is no charm which it does not possess. It is healthy, beautiful beyond comparison, and conveniently situated in the midst of an excellent neighborhood, and also to the R. R. Depot. The tract (lying in Halifax County imprediately on the bank of Fishing Creek) contains 1400 acres, a considerable portion of which is in cultivation—that not yet cleared is heavily timbered and is superior upland. The dwelling house is one of the largest and linest in the State, and is in the very best state of repair. There is also an Overseers' house best state of repair. There is also an Overseers' house, blacksmith shop, gin and screw, new stables and every variety of outhouses, all of which are in a good state of repair. There is also upon this tract a Mill which is universally acknowledged to be the best seat in this part of the State- t contains three runners, bolting cloths and a saw, and possesses every advantage for manufacturing purposes. I also offer for sale 500 acres of land lying in Nash County, on Fishing Creek-a very few acres of which is in cultivation, the balance being bravily timbered and a consider, able portion of it being the long-leaf or turpentine pine. Persons wishing to purchase can obtain good bargains by J. J. B. HILLIARD, Ex. June 19, 1855.

PLEASANT HILL ACADEMY. THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS of this institution has obtained the services of S. C. Fox as Teacher, whose experience and success heretofore

justify the belief that he will meet every reasonable expec-This institution commenced its first session the first Monday of June, and will close with a public examination

on the last Frid y in November, This school is located in the Masonic Lodge, a large and commodous building in the South West corner of Ale nance County, and is situated in an intelligent, rich, and beautiful farming country.

pup is will be exerc sed, and every attempt to give sectarian bias will be strictly forbidden. TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS: Ordinary English branches, H gher branches and classics, Goed board may be had near the institution at a price

A careful supervision of the morals as d manners of the

not exceeding \$6 per month. For further particulars a diress W. W. PATTERSON, C. B. Patterson's Store, N. C., June 19, 1855. 1079-61w.

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY. A. H. AND MRS. RAY, PRINCIPALS; MISS H. J. HAYDEN, Plane, Melodian, and Vocas Musie; MISS ANNA R. FAIRALL, Prano, Guitar, Soi Feggio lessons and Calisthenies; MISS SARAE L. JUNE. Drawing, Monochromatics, Painting in water and oil colors; MISS ANN E. KIMBRO', Mathematics, Penmanship,

The Fall Session will begin the 2d Monday in July Board, washing and lights 851.

Those desiring board in the family of the Principal will lease make early application.

SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. College desires a situation as teacher in a private family, For further information address, "W. T. S.," Hilliardston June 19, 1955. 60-Stpd

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY. GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION which has now been in successful operation for fifteen rears, will commence on Wednesday 1st August. The course of study is designed to be thorough and sysematic, embracing every thing necessary to a solid and ornamential education. It is very important that pupils be present at the open-

ing of the session. A few days' absence at the commence ment of the year when the classes are formed and new stud es entered upon, may embarrass the pupit for weeks. Catalogues containing the Course of Study, Expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

Franklinton Male and Female Institute. FRANKLIN CO., N. C.

CHE FALL TERM WILL COMMENCE ON THE L 1st Monday in July. For a Catalogue of particulars address the Principals, Mr. & Mas. D. S. RICHARDSON

ROCKINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL. WENTWORTH, N. C. THE FALL SESSION WILL COMMENCE JULY

the 16th. Students are requested to attend punctualv on the first day. Tuition \$7,10 to \$15,00 per session .-Board \$6,00 to \$8,00 per month. A competent Assistant will be furnished. Address R. H. SMITH, Principal, Wentworth, N. C.

METROPOLITAN FEMALE SEMINARY. RALEIGH, N. C. THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON MONday 25d July, 1855.

Circulars containing all necessary infomation sent on A. McDOWELL Principal. application to June 20, 1855.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C. REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., RECTOR. ETHE 26TH TERM OF THIS SCHOOL WILL OPEN

July 14th, and continue five months. For the admission of new pupils, inuncdiate application hourd be made to the Rector. PRIVATE BOARDING.

PRS. RABOTEAU IS PREPARED TO FUR-nish five or s x young gentlemen with board, on reasonable terms. A family desirous of spending the summer in Raleigh, would be furnished with board and lodging. The table shall be supplied in first rate style, and no pains somed to give satisfaction.

Raleiga, June 21d, 1855. Star and Age please copy. Stage Line from Morrisville via of Chapel Hill to Hillsborough.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RUNNING A TWO-HORSE STAGE from Morrisville, on the North Carolina Road, to Hillsborough, by way of Chapel Hilldaily Stage leaves Marrisville at seven o'clock in the morning, breakfast at Mrs. Barbee's, and reaches Chapel Hill at eleven o'clock, and Hillsbotough by six o'clock; leaves Hillsborough at five, breakfast at Chapel Hill, and reaches Morrisville at six. Persons who wish to take this route will do well to take no ticket further than to Morris-

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAR-OLINA.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A quarter per cent. has this day been declared on the Capital stock of this Bank, for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders (less the tax of twenty-five cents on each

share owned by individuals) at the principal Bank on the

first Monday in July next, and at the branches fifteen days thereafter. C. DEWEY, Cashier. Raleigh, June 9, 1855. OTICE .- THE 6TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE members of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday in July next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing

JAMES F. JORDAN, Sec'y.

6,50 8,00

10,00

CANCERS, SCROFULA, &c.-DR. CLOPTON, of Georgia, who has been advertising in some of our Carolina papers for the last year for the cure of Scrofula, Cancers, Ulcers, and all diseases of the skin, will visit Raleigh about the 20th June, and will be happy to wait on those persons who may desire his profession has testimonials of success that none can doubt. June 12, 1855.

THOS. L. BARRAUD. BAKER AND BARRAUD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Tabb's Buildings, Town Point Norfalk Va. Raleigh, May 21st, 18:5. GORDONTON FEMALE ACADEMY. THE exercises of this school will be again resumed on Monday, the 2d of July, 1845, under the superintendence of

Arithmetic, grammar and geography, Philosophy, botany, history, &c.,

Algebra, geometry, chemistry, thetoric, &c., Music and use of instrument, French, Board can be had at Gordonton, the residence of the teacher, for \$6,00, and in the surrounding neighborhood

June 2, 1855. BOUNTY LAND WARRANT LOST. L a Bounty Land Warrant, No. 12, 977 for 80 acres of land issued to Winfield Morgan some time in 1851. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for such warrant, as it was issued after the death of the said Winfield

Morgan, and his widow, Hasketh Morgan, intends applying for a warrant under the act od March last. W. H. JOYNER, Agent for Hasketh Morgan. of Granville Co., N. C.

states when required.

Address JAMES M. EDNEY, 56 John Street, N. F. (aste of Ashertile, N. C.)